

## 824,000 Men In Home Camps To Be Released

140,915 of Pershing's Soldiers Designated for an Early Return, Says March

### Six Christmas Ships Sail

2,248,000 Boxes Assure Every Man in France That He Will Be Remembered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Demobilization of the military forces at home is gaining in momentum, General March, chief of staff, announced to-day. Approximately half of the 1,700,000 men in the home camps on November 11 are specifically designated for early discharge.

Reports to the War Department, General March said, indicate a rate of discharge of about 15,000 men a day, which will be doubled when demobilization is in full progress. The list of designated troops as given out by the chief of staff shows that of the combat divisions, which are to be demobilized last, 15,000 men already have been selected for early discharge.

In addition to the figures for the troops at home, General March said that 5,853 officers and 135,282 men of the expeditionary forces up to December 12, had been designated for return and of these 1,378 officers and 30,750 men already have sailed for home.

### Troops To Be Released

The troops designated for release from camps in the United States now total 824,000 men in addition to 17,203 officers already discharged, and embrace the following classes:

Depot brigades, development battalions and regiment units	232,000
Industrial detachments	18,000
Divisional troops	15,000
Corps and army troops	20,000
East artillery	28,000
Engineers	42,000
Medical Corps	3,000
Quartermaster	4,000
United States Guards	26,000
Military aerodrome	15,000
Spice production section	30,000
Tank Corps	2,000
Chemical warfare	2,000
Coal miners	6,000
Special service troops	10,000
Student Army Training Corps	15,000
Training schools	30,000
Troops attached to local boards	2,000
French troops	12,000

### More Men Returning

The designation of 172 additional officers and 4,345 men by General Pershing for early return home was announced. The largest unit included is the 1st Regiment, coast artillery, with 1,700 officers and 1,700 men.

In the list of units designated for early return from France given out by General March, the following, included 12,000 officers and 1,700 men, have not been previously mentioned.

Company E, 31st Engineers, of the 8th Regular Division; the 2d, 5th, 6th and 7th heavy mobile ordnance repair shops; the 1st and 14th anti-aircraft machine gun battalions, and companies D, E, F, G, H, I and K of the 2d Engineers.

Other units are the 23d, 176th, 247th and 36th regiments of the 1st Division, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 25th phone sections, air service; Company F, 23th Engineers, the 1st trench mortar battalion, and the 52d and 53d ammunition trains.

### Six Christmas Ships

General March took occasion to compliment Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, director of embarkation, and the embarkation service generally in stating that all City Christmas packages for the troops in France had been cleared from New York without delay or confusion. With the sailing of the Matsonia and the Campania last week the army has sent six Christmas ships, carrying 90,000 sacks of 2,248,000 Christmas packages. General March said this number should assure every officer and man of the expeditionary forces of holiday greetings from home in this substantial form.

The chief of staff set at rest rumors that the 82d Division (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) had suffered unusually heavy casualties, one report having been that 60 per cent of its personnel had been killed, wounded or captured. A report from the division, dated November 15, says that after fighting ended, General March said that 224 officers and 5,253 men were needed to fill the organization to its full strength of approximately 27,000 officers and men.

### Draft Figures Show

City Gave 275,000

### Men to U. S. Forces

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for the City of New York, made public yesterday a statistical resume of the work done by the local draft boards, which slipped quietly out of existence last week. The figures show that out of the 501,702 registrants of the first three drafts, excluding only the final enrolment on September 12, approximately one-third of the men went into the service. Many of them are now represented in the gold stars in the city's numerous service flags.

Some of the other striking points brought out in Mr. Conboy's tabulations follow:

The total registration of the four enrolments in this city was 1,482,859. New York City contributed to the nation's fighting forces between 275,000 and 300,000 men, of whom 145,500 passed into khaki through induction by local boards.

794,391 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty in the city at the declaration of war, 180,124 have been placed on Uncle Sam's payroll. Within two months after the men from eighteen to thirty-seven had registered, 8,233 were inducted into the service, while 1,991 had enlisted.

A total of 4,323 registrants of the first three enrolments obtained places in shipyards.

Thirty per cent of the men in this city examined under the selective service law, and 34 per cent of the entire first enrolment examined, were disqualified as physically unfit for military service. These men were placed in Class 5. Of those accepted as fit by local board physicians, between 5 and 10 per cent were rejected later on examination at the cantonment.

Mr. Conboy threw an interesting light on the proportion of alienage claims allowed under the first three registrations. There were 45,857 enemy aliens who enrolled, and 71,414 friendly aliens, a total of 117,271 exempted for alienage, or 16.5 per cent of the total enrolment of the first three drafts.

Only 124 claims of conscientious objectors were allowed by the draft boards here. About half of these men were available for service and assigned to non-combatant duties.

Mr. Conboy pointed out that, as the

## Americans Cross Rhine To Occupy Bridgehead

COBLENZ, Dec. 13 (By The Associated Press).—American troops began to-day (Friday) to move into the last German territory indicated for occupation.

Over five bridges thousands of soldiers poured. The Rhine crossed, they deployed for the advance over the eighteen-mile arc of the bridgehead, which is expected to be occupied completely December 16.

The crossing of the river began in the forenoon, the First, Second and Third divisions going first. They will be followed by the Thirty-second and the Ninetieth divisions.

drafts continued, the proportion of exemption claims dwindled. New York State, he said, stood sixth in the percentage of registrants placed in Class 1.

Speaking of the delinquents and deserters who have not been apprehended, Mr. Conboy declared that the police would be furnished with lists of the would-be fugitives, and that a painstaking search for all evaders and slackers would be continued, notwithstanding the signing of the armistice.

"The spirit of the people of New York," said Mr. Conboy, "was one of spontaneous cooperation. The number of men who sought to evade the draft was negligible. The city was wholeheartedly patriotic. The success of the draft was substantiated on France's fields. Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesley's famous 'Lost Battalion' was made up largely of former battle-brothers and fish peddlers, and was called the 'Yiddish Battalion.' The more prosperous sections gave men into the melting pot with the same zest and fervor as did the East Side."

Authorities Urged To Retain Defence Councils in Peace

### Delegates to Conference

Here See Many Benefits To Be Gained in Community Work of Organizations

### Means of fostering the fellowship

war, developed in the last twenty months in this country, as a fellowship of peace were discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Community Councils of National Defence at the Park Avenue Hotel. The conservation of health and energy, recreation and an Americanization programme were urged as vital factors in the solution of the problem of reconstruction.

A resolution calling upon Federal and state authorities to retain the Councils of National Defence as reconstruction agencies, introduced by labor representatives, was adopted unanimously. The following immediate programme of work also was adopted:

"The finding of employment for demobilized soldiers, sailors and industrial workers. Community councils should also do their utmost to provide a geographical framework, the teamwork within localities, on which the United States Employment Service depends for its effective operation."

"All possible work for the wellbeing of the families of soldiers. We especially recommend the immediate carrying out of that investigation work which the War Risk Insurance Bureau has called on the community councils to perform."

"The development of health work through the definite organization, within the Community Council, of people and agencies in general, and to supplement the work of the Department of Health, the hospitals, the nurses and doctors. We believe that the Community Council has an indispensable place in the field of health work, and we recognize that the health motive is an incomparable one for enlisting the cooperation of all sorts of people."

De Woody Announces He Will Quit U. S. Service

Chief of Bureau of Investigation Here Finds His Salary Too Small

Charles F. De Woody, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, yesterday confirmed the report that he intends to leave the Federal service and enter business. He has not yet sent his resignation to Washington, nor has he accepted any of the business offers made him.

Shortly before the United States entered the war Mr. De Woody intended to resign from the government service, but was induced to stay by Washington authorities. Mr. De Woody is leaving the Federal service because of the small pay.

Mr. De Woody came to New York from Cleveland last January to take charge of the local office of the Bureau of Investigation. With only forty operatives to run down hundreds of dangerous enemy aliens and spies, he curbed the enemy alien menace in the New York district and crushed the famous German spy ring here.

Out of his salary of \$6,000 a year Mr. De Woody has been forced to advance expense money to operatives on cases to continue investigations, while Germany was paying millions to her espionage and propaganda agents in this country. The salary checks of the agents were at times two months behind and their expense accounts four months behind. There is no emergency fund available for the operatives, paid only \$4.50 a day.

Anna Howard Shaw Is Now Policewoman

Sworn In as Member of Force in Washington and Given Badge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was sworn in to-day as a special member of the Washington police force.

At a reception last night Dr. Shaw told of a forty years' experience as a policeman. Superintendent Pullman, of the local force, invited her to his office to talk over the situation, and when she appeared the regulation oath was administered and she was given a badge.

Attractive offerings of real estate, for sale or to let, are made in The Tribune's classified columns.—Adv.

## Harbor Tie Up To Except Only Hospital Ships

### Men on All Other Vessels to Quit Thursday if Owners Refuse to Arbitrate

While B. M. Squiers, of the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, tried to bring the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association and the Marine Workers' Affiliation together last night the leaders of the men prepared to make effective the order to strike Thursday morning, voted at the mass meeting in Tammany Hall Friday night.

At the same time they were prepared to refer everything to the arbitration board tentatively arranged for by the National Adjustment Commission of the United States Shipping Board and the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board. As representatives of labor on such a board they named Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, and F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, international vice-president of the Longshoremen's Association.

According to the notice sent Robert P. Bass, chairman of the National Adjustment Commission, the strike will become effective at six o'clock Thursday morning. Otherwise the employed all boats in the harbor, except boats taking food to institutions and those engaged in docking transports, which may have wounded or invalid soldiers on board, will strike.

The ferryboats are included in this order. So are the boats of such owners as may be willing to agree to the new scale and working conditions the men are demanding.

This order is conditioned on the boat owners not agreeing to arbitrate by noon on Wednesday and naming their members of the board.

Tuesday night the strike committee of the Marine Affiliation, made up of specially elected delegates from the various unions, will meet at 26 Park Place. At this time detailed plans for the strike will be worked out.

As a last resort to avoid a strike, it was pointed out yesterday, an appeal may be made to the War Labor Board to intervene. Otherwise if the deadlock between the boat owners and the men continues, the only way a tie up of the harbor can be avoided is for the United States Shipping Board to seize and operate the floating equipment in the harbor. There is good authority for the statement that the shipping board hesitates about such a move, and would prefer to let the War Labor Board try its hand at a settlement before drastic action is taken.

The nearest approach to an agreement to arbitrate yet made by the boat owners' association was received by the affiliation yesterday and promptly rejected.

This was an offer "to have a committee meet a similar committee from the Marine Workers' Affiliation, such committee to be limited to one member informally the subject of wages, each side reserving all rights."

"Such a conference would mean nothing but a waste of time," said Mr. Delahanty. "It would mean a town meeting of seventy-five or more boat owners and half a dozen labor men, and when it was all over nothing would develop, except, perhaps, more ill feeling."

"It is unthinkable that a general strike should come at this time, and we sincerely hope that it will be possible to avoid one, but I must say that it looks very much like strike now. If it is strike, it will be complete. We will pull out everything, including the ferries, even though there be offers from some operators to settle. We do this because the more complete the tie-up the sooner it will be over with. If we have to hit, we will hit hard."

Demands That Germany Pay War Debts of U. S.

### Poin Dexter Says Daniels's No-Indemnity Talk Is Unrepresentative of Americans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Demand that Germany be compelled to pay the United States' war debts was voiced in the Senate to-day by Senator Poin Dexter, of Washington, Republican.

He deplored the recent statement of Secretary Daniels against imposing indemnities, and said he did not think Mr. Daniels represented the general opinion of the American people.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, in the Senate to-day, endorsed the recent statement of Premier Lloyd George, urging the abolition of all conscript armies and declaring that without this the peace conference will be a failure.

Seeds for 50,000 Fir Trees Gift to France

### First American Contribution to Raise New Forests in the Devastated Districts

Santa Claus's pack was never more fraught with possibilities than a gray canvas bag which travels to-morrow in the keeping of Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, to the French Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Paris.

Out of that bag, which weighs fifteen pounds, tall fir trees are to come, trees to the number of 50,000, which will grow in the places of vast French forests shaved away by German vandalism and cover the acres of a million and a half shell-torn acres of soil in Northern France.

It is going to take forty years to cover up what the Germans defaced in four, according to Mr. Ridsdale, and the first fifteen pounds of seed must be doubled over and over again until thousands have been furnished to France.

France asked for 250 pounds of fir seed. Mr. Ridsdale said, "In this country there were only fifteen pounds available. As there was no demand for seed while the war was going on, the Northern fir was not stripped of seed this fall. They are now snow-bound, and it will be another year before any can be gathered. But this fifteen pounds will raise trees worth a million dollars."

It will take two years to gather the seeds needed for reconstruction of French forests if the French government accepts the offer of the American association.

1,160 Marines Killed in War; Casualties Were 23 Per Cent

Barnett's Report Gives High Praise to Fresh Troops; Units in Fighting Listed; 31,500 Peace Roll Wanted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The first complete list of Marine Corps units serving with the American army in France was made public to-day by Major General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

With the lists of organization numbers, General Barnett gives some of the congratulatory messages from French and American officers, praising the great work of the marines, and commenting warmly upon the magnificent courage and morale of the men, among whom the casualty rate was tremendous.

Following are the marine units in France: The 5th, 6th and 13th Regiments, the 1st Machine Gun Battalion, the 1st, 2d and 3d Replacement Battalions, the 4th, 5th and 6th, separate battalions, 1st and 2d Casual Replacement Battalions, 1st Separate Machine Gun Battalion and part of the 11th Regiment. The total up to the date of the report was 540 officers and 21,223 men.

Between April 1 and September 1, 1918, the marine casualties totaled 23 per cent of their gross strength. Forty-four officers and 1,116 enlisted men were killed in action. Of these, 76 officers and 2,382 men were wounded.

"Only twenty-five men are known to be in the hands of the enemy," General Barnett said. "It is evident that this organization is a most remarkable testimonial to the magnificent morale and individual courage of the men."

Attention also is called to the remarkable records made by fresh troops who were thrown into action against veteran enemy forces after only seven weeks of training. Their steadiness under fire, the report said, "is eloquent of the fine material from which the corps is drawing its men."

The Marine Corps also organized a regiment of heavy artillery to man seven-inch naval guns provided with caterpillar tractors and mounts, and built up its own aviation service, eighty student fliers being graduated each month, in the closing days of the war, from the school at Boston.

Despite the great expansion of the corps and the reduced training period, the marines maintained their record for marksmanship, 67 per cent of the entire organization qualifying as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen.

Fake Officer Sentenced

Albert Nygaard, twenty-two years old, who pleaded guilty in Special Sessions last week to a charge of impersonating in the uniform of a lieutenant of the British navy, was sentenced yesterday to the penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than three years. At the time of his arrest on December 2, Nygaard was carrying several stolen naval papers and a book containing a long list of names and addresses of officers of the United States army and navy.

Seeds for 50,000 Fir Trees Gift to France

First American Contribution to Raise New Forests in the Devastated Districts

Santa Claus's pack was never more fraught with possibilities than a gray canvas bag which travels to-morrow in the keeping of Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, to the French Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Paris.

Out of that bag, which weighs fifteen pounds, tall fir trees are to come, trees to the number of 50,000, which will grow in the places of vast French forests shaved away by German vandalism and cover the acres of a million and a half shell-torn acres of soil in Northern France.

It is going to take forty years to cover up what the Germans defaced in four, according to Mr. Ridsdale, and the first fifteen pounds of seed must be doubled over and over again until thousands have been furnished to France.

France asked for 250 pounds of fir seed. Mr. Ridsdale said, "In this country there were only fifteen pounds available. As there was no demand for seed while the war was going on, the Northern fir was not stripped of seed this fall. They are now snow-bound, and it will be another year before any can be gathered. But this fifteen pounds will raise trees worth a million dollars."

It will take two years to gather the seeds needed for reconstruction of French forests if the French government accepts the offer of the American association.

## Seeds for 50,000 Fir Trees Gift to France

First American Contribution to Raise New Forests in the Devastated Districts

Santa Claus's pack was never more fraught with possibilities than a gray canvas bag which travels to-morrow in the keeping of Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, to the French Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Paris.

Out of that bag, which weighs fifteen pounds, tall fir trees are to come, trees to the number of 50,000, which will grow in the places of vast French forests shaved away by German vandalism and cover the acres of a million and a half shell-torn acres of soil in Northern France.

It is going to take forty years to cover up what the Germans defaced in four, according to Mr. Ridsdale, and the first fifteen pounds of seed must be doubled over and over again until thousands have been furnished to France.

France asked for 250 pounds of fir seed. Mr. Ridsdale said, "In this country there were only fifteen pounds available. As there was no demand for seed while the war was going on, the Northern fir was not stripped of seed this fall. They are now snow-bound, and it will be another year before any can be gathered. But this fifteen pounds will raise trees worth a million dollars."

It will take two years to gather the seeds needed for reconstruction of French forests if the French government accepts the offer of the American association.

1,160 Marines Killed in War; Casualties Were 23 Per Cent

Barnett's Report Gives High Praise to Fresh Troops; Units in Fighting Listed; 31,500 Peace Roll Wanted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The first complete list of Marine Corps units serving with the American army in France was made public to-day by Major General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

With the lists of organization numbers, General Barnett gives some of the congratulatory messages from French and American officers, praising the great work of the marines, and commenting warmly upon the magnificent courage and morale of the men, among whom the casualty rate was tremendous.

Following are the marine units in France: The 5th, 6th and 13th Regiments, the 1st Machine Gun Battalion, the 1st, 2d and 3d Replacement Battalions, the 4th, 5th and 6th, separate battalions, 1st and 2d Casual Replacement Battalions, 1st Separate Machine Gun Battalion and part of the 11th Regiment. The total up to the date of the report was 540 officers and 21,223 men.

Between April 1 and September 1, 1918, the marine casualties totaled 23 per cent of their gross strength. Forty-four officers and 1,116 enlisted men were killed in action. Of these, 76 officers and 2,382 men were wounded.

"Only twenty-five men are known to be in the hands of the enemy," General Barnett said. "It is evident that this organization is a most remarkable testimonial to the magnificent morale and individual courage of the men."

Attention also is called to the remarkable records made by fresh troops who were thrown into action against veteran enemy forces after only seven weeks of training. Their steadiness under fire, the report said, "is eloquent of the fine material from which the corps is drawing its men."

The Marine Corps also organized a regiment of heavy artillery to man seven-inch naval guns provided with caterpillar tractors and mounts, and built up its own aviation service, eighty student fliers being graduated each month, in the closing days of the war, from the school at Boston.

Despite the great expansion of the corps and the reduced training period, the marines maintained their record for marksmanship, 67 per cent of the entire organization qualifying as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen.

Fake Officer Sentenced

Albert Nygaard, twenty-two years old, who pleaded guilty in Special Sessions last week to a charge of impersonating in the uniform of a lieutenant of the British navy, was sentenced yesterday to the penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than three years. At the time of his arrest on December 2, Nygaard was carrying several stolen naval papers and a book containing a long list of names and addresses of officers of the United States army and navy.

Seeds for 50,000 Fir Trees Gift to France

First American Contribution to Raise New Forests in the Devastated Districts

Santa Claus's pack was never more fraught with possibilities than a gray canvas bag which travels to-morrow in the keeping of Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, to the French Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Paris.

Out of that bag, which weighs fifteen pounds, tall fir trees are to come, trees to the number of 50,000, which will grow in the places of vast French forests shaved away by German vandalism and cover the acres of a million and a half shell-torn acres of soil in Northern France.

It is going to take forty years to cover up what the Germans defaced in four, according to Mr. Ridsdale, and the first fifteen pounds of seed must be doubled over and over again until thousands have been furnished to France.

France asked for 250 pounds of fir seed. Mr. Ridsdale said, "In this country there were only fifteen pounds available. As there was no demand for seed while the war was going on, the Northern fir was not stripped of seed this fall. They are now snow-bound, and it will be another year before any can be gathered. But this fifteen pounds will raise trees worth a million dollars."

It will take two years to gather the seeds needed for reconstruction of French forests if the French government accepts the offer of the American association.

1,160 Marines Killed in War; Casualties Were 23 Per Cent

Barnett's Report Gives High Praise to Fresh Troops; Units in Fighting Listed; 31,500 Peace Roll Wanted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The first complete list of Marine Corps units serving with the American army in France was made public to-day by Major General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

With the lists of organization numbers, General Barnett gives some of the congratulatory messages from French and American officers, praising the great work of the marines, and commenting warmly upon the magnificent courage and morale of the men, among whom the casualty rate was tremendous.

Following are the marine units in France: The 5th, 6th and 13th Regiments, the 1st Machine Gun Battalion, the 1st, 2d and 3d Replacement Battalions, the 4th, 5th and 6th, separate battalions, 1st and 2d Casual Replacement Battalions, 1st Separate Machine Gun Battalion and part of the 11th Regiment. The total up to the date of the report was 540 officers and 21,223 men.

Between April 1 and September 1, 1918, the marine casualties totaled 23 per cent of their gross strength. Forty-four officers and 1,116 enlisted men were killed in action. Of these, 76 officers and 2,382 men were wounded.

"Only twenty-five men are known to be in the hands of the enemy," General Barnett said. "It is evident that this organization is a most remarkable testimonial to the magnificent morale and individual courage of the men."

Attention also is called to the remarkable records made by fresh troops who were thrown into action against veteran enemy forces after only seven weeks of training. Their steadiness under fire, the report said, "is eloquent of the fine material from which the corps is drawing its men."

The Marine Corps also organized a regiment of heavy artillery to man seven-inch naval guns provided with caterpillar tractors and mounts, and built up its own aviation service, eighty student fliers being graduated each month, in the closing days of the war, from the school at Boston.

Despite the great expansion of the corps and the reduced training period, the marines maintained their record for marksmanship, 67 per cent of the entire organization qualifying as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen.

Fake Officer Sentenced

Albert Nygaard, twenty-two years old, who pleaded guilty in Special Sessions last week to a charge of impersonating in the uniform of a lieutenant of the British navy, was sentenced yesterday to the penitentiary for not less than six months and not more than three years. At the time of his arrest on December 2, Nygaard was carrying several stolen naval papers and a book containing a long list of names and addresses of officers of the United States army and navy.

Seeds for 50,000 Fir Trees Gift to France

First American Contribution to Raise New Forests in the Devastated Districts

Santa Claus's pack was never more fraught with possibilities than a gray canvas bag which travels to-morrow in the keeping of Percival S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association, to the French Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Paris.

Out of that bag, which weighs fifteen pounds, tall fir trees are to come, trees to the number of 50,000, which will grow in the places of vast French forests shaved away by German vandalism and cover the acres of a million and a half shell-torn acres of soil in Northern France.

It is going to take forty years to cover up what the Germans defaced in four, according to Mr. Ridsdale, and the first fifteen pounds of seed must be doubled over and over again until thousands have been furnished to France.

France asked for 250 pounds